THE DAILY COMMERCIAL

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NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Two Full Fashions, in Waterfalls—Street Suits, Evening Dresses and Costumes—Two Stories of Street and Carriage—Full Round Hats—The "Rougemont" Suit.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, September, 1869.

October is almost here, and the ladies are becoming very busy in their modes. New York is emerging from the state of limp languor which characterizes it during the summer months, and is preparing for the coming season of gayety and perpetual holiday coming, which comes with the beautiful fall, with the cooler air, the brighter skies, the processions, the entertainments, the balls, the parties, the theatres, and the flights for those usually, of new goods from over the sea, and labors of brilliant invention, from home looms.

But it is not all pleasure, though that usually engrosses the attention, coming as the new season does, after the dullness of the summer months, and ushering in as it does the whirlwind of the balls in Broadway, Brooklyn, Fifth Avenue, and the Heights, and looking down upon the million faces, and anecdotes that are devouring them, I no longer give the dying man who has just passed away, and who is to grow with the coming of the spring flowers, and the singing birds, and the soft, mild breezes, and the long and delightful days, which are "made for love, and romance, and hope, and poetry, and also suffers in the multiplied forms known.

But it is sad my costume and not to look. I made my tour of inspection yesterday, and most address myself to the portions worn by or falling my readers some as to some of the fashions, and the new goods, which are coming in, and in which the ladies will appear, as the season, fully developed with the coming of the month.

The evolution in women's out-door dresses was so complete as to be curious, and it will be some time before the new modes are fully developed, but it is exceedingly doubtful if ever I could say impossible that the old form skirts, the old full gather modes and more, the three-story and the three-quarter dress, would ever again appear. Women have now got a conception of real comfort and ease, many if they choose to dress it so, for convenience also, if they wanted, and they have furnished what is and found that they have furnished what is and found that they have got it, and whatever Parisian millinery and hat makers may attempt, I think American women will not be induced to go back to the old form of dress.

The street suit and carriage dress is not a new one, consist of body, plaid, English serge, or their American imitations, water-proof tweed, plaid, and silk or velvet and silk, and several detail mention in trim and ribbed cloth. Silk is very much used in trimming, and the basque and jacket are open, velvet and the ribbed cloth silk suits, are trimmed with the same, with the addition of lace.

Most of them are made with an upper skirt which comes round but pieces at the back and sides, and which is looped up in the most graceful manner, and is trimmed with a band of velvet, or silk, or ribbon, which forms a sort of shield, finely cut, with fringed ends, and which is looped up with a buckle and strap.

The basque jacket is cut square in front, and is also looped up with buckles and straps, and is trimmed with the same material as the skirt. The sleeves are large and open, and are trimmed with a band of velvet, or silk, or ribbon, which forms a cuff

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

There will be a meeting of Republican Vigilance Committee of the several districts and the Executive Committee of Allegheny county, at City Hall, on Tuesday evening, the call for which is published herewith. This is a highly important meeting, and should be fully attended by those to whom the call is addressed. Time for the canvass in this quarter though quiet has been an encouraging one. There is work to be done, to provide for doing of which is the object of this meeting, and there should be no further urging to secure a full attendance.

THE WORK OF SIX MONTHS.

In the six months of General Grant's administration retrenchment and economy have everywhere taken the place of reckless and lavish expenditure in the administration of our national affairs. The most effective work of the government hitherto has been in the faithful collection of the revenues, the stoppage of the Treasury leaks, and the plumbing of corrupt official cisterns.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. DELANO, in a speech at Harrisburg last Saturday, gave an interesting summary of that part of the work of the administration which has come under his official notice, and it abundantly supports the general statement made above. The striking fact stated by Mr. DELANO is embodied in a comparison of the revenue receipts from January to June, inclusive, for 1868, with those of January to June inclusive, in 1869. The receipts for the latter period, under the GRANT administration exceeded those of the former period, under the JOHNSON administration, *twenty-one and a half millions of dollars*. This shows a gain of this amount under the new administration applicable to the payment of the national debt, and satisfactorily explains the gradual shrinkage of that mountain of indebtedness, in regard to which our Democratic friends are in such sore trouble. We quote the figures in the six months of 1869, as compared with the last six months of 1868, as follows:

[illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, October 2, 1869.

Weekly Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

Ex-Governor Wm. Bigler will deliver the address before the Centre county agricultural society next fall.

Judge Woodward has declined the nomination tendered him by the Democratic convention of Philadelphia, to become a candidate for Mayor of the city on the October election. In accepting the nomination he says: "I am fully impressed with the conviction that no responsible office can be honorably filled by one who is not in full accord with the political organization by whose nomination he is elected." He adds that he will not withdraw from the canvass, but will accept the office if elected.

A letter of acceptance has been regularly received in Pittsburgh from a boy of five years old, named Jacob Rosenbaum, who was born on the steamer Pittsburgh, during the passage from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, on the 4th of July, 1864. The letter is written in a round hand, showing the influence of careful training, and is a model of neatness and correctness. It is addressed to the "Committee of Arrangements," and is signed "Jacob Rosenbaum, Jr." The committee are not quite so small as the signature would indicate.

The Republican Executive Committee of Philadelphia county, consisting of Hon. Thomas Dimmock, chairman, Gen. Edwin Greble, Capt. John Sparks, T. Fronis Wyatt, Louis Wagner, Jr., Col. Wm. Mann, Col. Wm. Ashton, Jr., Col. Wm. Wright, Col. Wm. Thompson, Jos. Bullock, Jr., Chairman, Gen. Robert Mc-Mullin, Hon. Eugene Kelly, Hon. Benjamin Rush and others, all of whom are prominent Republicans, have issued the Republican call for the meeting of the Republican county committee of Philadelphia county for county and congressional purposes.

A well-known officer at Harrisburg, who is thoroughly familiar with the political grievance in the State, writing to a gentleman in Erie city, says: "The prospects of a triumphant election are very flattering. Everything is quiet and nothing is heard of but harmony and concord. There are the elements of a fight, but they are held antagonistic to each other by the hand of a master."

A. S. Hobson, Esq., is the Republican nominee for Mayor of Meadville.

The Susquehanna Democracy have announced the following ticket: For Assembly, J. Hamilton Hopkins; Sheriff, Jacob Foutz; Treasurer, Elliott Allen; Register and Recorder, Jerome Carter; Commissioner, John Foust; Auditor, Thomas Bell; Coroner, Dr. E. S. Smith.

Governor Geary and Hon. Watson Chance, of Ohio, will address the citizens of Freeport, Pa., on the evening of the 30th inst. Governor Geary will also address the citizens of Kittanning on the evening of the 29th inst.

A West Middletown correspondent writes us as follows: The Republican meeting announced for West Middletown, in Washington county, on the evening of September 24, came off according to announcement, and was one of the largest ever held. The people turned out in force and were very enthusiastic. A band of music was in attendance, and the meeting was addressed by some able speakers. Among the number was Hon. Wm. Montgomery, of Washington, Pa., Hon. W. H. Sloan, of Hopewell township, and some others whose names I have not learned. The speakers were announced by J. S. Bryan, of Hopewell township, and Hon. Wm. Montgomery, Hon. J. Vankirk and J. S. Kelley, of Washington county, were present. The meeting was called to order by Hon. John Scott, Hon. W. W. Scott, Hon. Wm. Hopper and H. Bailey Swope, who were also among the speakers. The meeting was one of unusual interest, and all present went away with the impression that the Republicans of Washington county are awake, and intend to do their whole ticket.

The Republicans of Beaver were never so active in a political campaign as now. No less than seven meetings are announced for this week, to be addressed by a corps of speakers advertised to take place in the county within the next ten days. A mass meeting is to be held at Beaver on the 30th inst., which will be addressed by Governor Geary and other speakers, which was at the time in full notice. The meeting will be held in the grove in front of the court house, and arrangements are being made to accommodate the large crowd of visitors that will be present on the occasion.

The Democratic County Committee of Erie met on Thursday last, after a very full business session.

The contract for the wood of the cousins of Detective Brooks, in Philadelphia, now reaches $7,000. The source of the imported purloined Hugh Maher, Neil McLaughlin and Daniel Sullivan.

The firemen of Altoona will have their annual parade on Thursday, 30th inst.

The Altoona Tribune establishment was sold at Sheriff's sale on Monday morning last for $4,000, to Thomas Mellon, of Pittsburgh, a delicate, feature in printing materials, being the purchaser.

Mr. S. Cramer has left the editorial staff of the Scranton Republican, and removed to Missouri. Mr. Scranton has recognized its staff in consequence, and has added to it W. H. Taylor, of the Susquehanna Register, and Mr. Shipman, of the Dunmore Journal, and Mr. Wm. W. Scott, of the Scranton Republican, reporters. The financial success of the Republican is attested by the ability to pay promptly to Mr. Scranton's heirs the $10,000 he originally invested in it, and to add to the stockholders a thoroughly first-class editorial and reportorial corps in most all respects.

The Avondale Relief Fund, reported up to Friday evening, amounted to $20,000.

Two men were killed in the Taylorville mine and one in the Burton mine, in the Scranton coal district, on Thursday night, or the killing and wounding of three men in all.

The Shanksville Republican, speaking of the new competition of their new opera house, says: It will be in all its appointments a first-class house, and will be a credit to the enterprising citizens of the large cities, and surpassing any opening of the kind in this district of country. It is a fact that we have not been able to say this of the "Smoky City" has always been the case.

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Aaron Aigard, a notorious Bucks county character, has commenced to imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary for the period of seven years. When he came to court he is reported to have had fifty-two pounds of lead.

A singular wedding recently took place in Philadelphia. A man over one hundred years old married a woman aged seventy-eight. The bridegroom was a native of Germany, and the woman of Sweden, both of the poor, and were married in the presence of a number of persons.

The house of a miners division was found in Cheshire county, Mass. Upon examination the floor proved to be those of a dancing saloon, and the cellar that of a bowling alley. The house was built by the miners at their own expense from the bowling alley, and was the first one erected for them in that town. The miners will now have a place to spend their evenings, and will not be obliged to visit saloons for amusement.

The Corry Witness is the latest addition to the local press. It is a handsome sheet of four pages, is well printed, and is filled with news from Warren and Corry. We welcome the Daily Item of our city. Next week it will be enlarged from a quarto to an octavo, and will be issued every afternoon, Sundays excepted. It is designed to be an independent paper.

$12,649 WANTED.

The Annual Report Statistics of the Board's Business.

The Board of Trustees of the Pittsburgh Gas Company have published their annual report for the year ending June 30th, 1869. The report is a very full one, and gives the financial details in an intelligible form.

The net earnings for the year amount to $212,649 50, which is an increase of $12,649 50 over the net earnings of the previous year. The gross earnings for the year were $1,000,000 00, and the expenses $787,350 50. The expenses include $100,000 for interest on bonds, $50,000 for dividends, and $12,649 50 for repairs and improvements. The dividends for the year were 5 per cent. The report says that the Board has been unable to meet the demand for gas during the winter months, and that the only remedy for the deficiency is the erection of a new gasometer. The Board has purchased a lot on the Allegheny river, and will erect the gasometer as soon as the weather will permit. The report says that the Board has been unable to meet the demand for gas during the winter months, and that the only remedy for the deficiency is the erection of a new gasometer. The Board has purchased a lot on the Allegheny river, and will erect the gasometer as soon as the weather will permit.

Sunbeam Trade.

The Charleston News says: The stimulus of the "summer months" has yielded to the exhausting influences of a tropical sun, and those of our readers who have been in the habit of looking to the sales of sunbeam as a reliable index to the state of business will be pleased to learn that the sales of sunbeam for the week ending September 24th, 1869, were 0 bales. Of course, this is not as it should be, but it is a decided improvement on the week before, when the sales were 0 bales. We hope to see the sales of sunbeam reach 1 bale per week by the first of October.

The Richmond Enquirer says that the fall election in Virginia will be the most important ever held in the State, and that the result will be watched with interest throughout the country. It will determine whether the State is to be governed by the Democratic party or by the Radicals, and will be the first test of the strength of the two parties since the adoption of the reconstruction measures. The Enquirer says that the Democrats have a good chance of success, and that they will make a thorough canvass.

A Baltimore paper says that the fall trade in that city promises to be unusually large. The jobbers have been busy for some time past, and the retail trade is now opening up briskly. The weather has been favorable for the movement of goods, and the prospects are that the fall trade will be very large.

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Following hard on the Byron scandal, Europe has now almost her mother in a scandal which is much a special item. The grand children of the great German poet are engaged with the Emperor of Russia, and the engagement is said to be the cause of the present coolness between the Russian and Prussian courts. The children of the poet Goethe are wealthy, and are among the most fashionable people in Europe. They are not forthcoming, and the entire German press, aroused by the scandal, is making a hue and cry after them. Should the engagement be broken off, the Emperor Alexander will be compelled to make a humiliating explanation to the German people.

Financial Item.

The demand for gold has been limited to a few small lots in the street. The premium continues to be nominally quoted at 1½ per cent. The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet commenced the sale of gold, and the only source from the market sufficiently large to affect the premium is the sale of bonds. It is not known in Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has any intention of commencing the sale of gold at present, and the premium will probably continue to fluctuate between one and two per cent. for some time to come.

SAPOLIO WORKS IN CHARLESTON.

Furnished and Unfurnished Rooms—No Day or Boy Too Long.

With regard to the actual condition of the Democratic party we have no doubt that the fears which led to the last gubernatorial scare within a fortnight are wholly without foundation. He simply is slowly but gradually recovering, but he is at present too much exhausted to make any demonstration. He is the result of incessant mental labor and, it must also be said, of physical excesses, for no human being can long continue to burn the candle at both ends and in the middle without paying the penalty. The friends of Governor Geary will rejoice to learn that he is not in any serious danger, although he is not out of the woods yet. He is not in any danger, however, of the fatal results which have followed the indiscretions of Mr. Seward, Judge Black and Governor Parker, and will be restored to health in a few days. Governor Geary will address the Republicans of Clearfield on Wednesday.

The Lancaster Express which has been keeping a record, says that in nearly every case the Republican members of the last Legislature who voted for the extra pay received defeat, and have been rejected by their constituents. It is now Lancaster, Chester, Dauphin, and a number of other counties. With this exception, however, the support of that measure by their Republican constituents has been sanctioned. Before we decide, in each county, the most conspicuous among the few Democratic members who voted for the extra pay, and have consequently been renominated by the Democratic Convention of their district, and on which action is at other parts of this issue.

The Republicans of Armstrong and adjoining counties will hold a mass meeting at Kittanning on Saturday, the 30th inst., which will be addressed by eminent orators, prominent among whom will be Governor Geary, Hon. S. Arnow, and probably by Colonel John W. Forney.

The Republican Legislative candidates in Bucks county have issued a call for a meeting to be held at Doylestown on the 30th inst., at which Governor Geary will address the meeting.

A correspondent writing an obituary notice of the late Dr. Hubbell, of Meadville, says: "Dr. Hubbell was a man of the most unbounded benevolence of character as well as an influence of wonderful power in doing good. He was a man possessing in how large a degree the elements of true greatness, let Dr. Howard Congdon and a thousand others testify. Dr. Howard Congdon and a thousand others testify. Dr. Howard Congdon and a thousand others testify.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1869.

TERMS.

THE GERMAN ELEMENT AGAIN.

In another column our readers will find the translation of an article which appeared in the *Deutsche Freund* on Wednesday, in reply to our Monday's remarks on the German element. We have translated, and now republish the reply in compliance with a request to do so. Besides, it is a satisfaction for us to do it. The subject which has been broached and discussed is a subject of very considerable interest and importance. Time was when it excited a great deal of feeling, particularly in our own State, and though that day has passed away, neither the real interest nor the importance has been lessened, as it would be easy to show.

The article from our contemporary appears to us especially valuable as being a calm statement, by an intelligent German, of what a portion of our German fellow-citizens really have in view when they talk about Germanism or something to be maintained in this country. It does not satisfy us that the object aimed at is either practicable or desirable. We think that German emigrants of the second and each following generation, will in spite of all efforts to the contrary, use the language of their fathers, with less and less correctness and purity, and take every increasing interest and pride in the skilful employment of the now dominant language of the country. Hence a really high, or cultivated German literature is not likely to be produced in the United States.

It would moreover be a great pity and a positive disadvantage, that a vast German population here should habitually employ a medium of thought greatly, even slightly inferior in correctness, particular, to the language, as it exists in the national home. And this most certainly, we think, be it more or less active a while under the circumstances in which the German population will exist among us. Hence it will be more to their advantage intellectually and in every sense, to adopt and cultivate the established language of the country. Let individuals as many as possible, study the speech of their fathers, and derive from it and impart to others whatever good it can afford, and from this isolated study of an noble a tongue, we doubt not, richer fruits of culture will be diffused than from the mixture and integral entanglement by vast multitudes.

But again, the object aimed at seems to us not desirable, even from a German's point of view. The sooner the Germans come to be recognized as a distinguishable element in our population, the better it will be for themselves. The great American nation must, and certainly will be, a unit, with its own modes of thought and principle of action, and especially with its own language. And, we trust, the time will come when the best exemplars of all the peculiarities and distinctive features of this one great people, the result of the mingling of many nationalities, will be its representatives and spokesmen before the world. Of course we mean nothing narrow or illiberal in this: we are thinking of a future time when the many nationalities now on our soil shall have ceased to be recognized as distinct elements. It may be said, that we beg the question in making the assumption. Then let the question "stide." We feel confident the time will come when this view will be realized, and then even a slight amount of Celtic, or Scandinavian, or French, or German, or English nationality in its distinctive character, will be a drawback upon the ambition of a citizen of the great Republic. And the judge who will condemn it, will, multitudes of them, be the descendants of the men who now contend in behalf of a German nationality in the land. And we trust that the true greatness and majesty which, in that day, shall invest the American name and American institutions, will be sufficient to banish all regrets in the descendants of the most eminent forefathers, that their fathers contributed their genius and energies to the treasury, not of German, but of American fame.

We had intended to point out one or two instances in which the cattle slightly fails to do justice to our argument, but the points are not important, and we forbear. We must, however, state in regard to Dr. Semerow, referred to by us, that he translated much among his countrymen in Pennsylvania, was somewhat illiterated in their speech, and distinctly describes their way of mixing English and German, of which he gives many amusing examples.

DEMOCRATIC BLUNDERS IN FRANCE.

Senator Wilson, in his speeches, and the Democratic editors in their papers, have discovered a mare's nest in the fact that the Republican State administration paid off $20,000,000 of the over due Pennsylvania 5 per cent. loan, and had to pay 6 per cent. on the new bonds. Let us see how the account current would stand had the State listened to these Democratic counsellors. A part of their fault-finding, anti-war policy demanded that the State should pay her interest in coin. In fact the Democratic minority in the Senate in January, 1864, when Senator Wilson was confined in Libby prison, refused to organize the Senate, and time caused the State on the 1st of February, 1864, to pay 60 per cent. on one million of her semi-annual interest, or $600,000 for gold to pay this interest. The House had passed the bill to pay in legal tenders, but these Senators refused to organize, to pass that or any other bill for two months. This payment in legal tenders we admit was a Republican measure, and forced the other act of 1866 to pay the overdue loans. These overdue loans were, more than three-quarters of them, held in Europe. Then bullies began to protest and talk about the payment in greenbacks. All will remember the letter of the State Treasurer to Mr. Belmont, over which the Democratic papers gloated. In consequence of these groanings the overdue loans were paid.

But let us see how the account stands, admitting that we now pay $20,000,000 per annum over the five per cent. loan. First, on February 1, 1864, the State Treasurer expended $600,000 in buying gold. Had the bill not passed, the State would have had to pay as follows:

Premium.	Cost to the State.
February 1, 1864	$1,000,000
August 1, 1864	1,000,000
February 1, 1865	1,000,000
August 1, 1865	1,000,000
February 1, 1866	1,000,000
August 1, 1866	1,000,000
February 1, 1867	1,000,000
August 1, 1867	1,000,000
February 1, 1868	1,000,000
August 1, 1868	1,000,000
Add $20,000,000 Premium 6, 1868	20,000,000
	$30,000,000
Deduct three years' one per cent.	600,000
	$29,400,000

We have the State Treasury benefited to that extent. No wonder the Copperheads weep when the taxpayers are benefited. This was not the only gain. The old corporate loan was nearly all held in Europe, and the semi-annual interest had to be sent abroad to it. Some of the new loan, over twenty millions, is held at home. In fact we are disposed to believe that this change in the holders will at first be a full equivalent for the one per cent. interest. Will Senator Wilson and his friends try their hands at a few more charges upon our Republican management of the State finances? It may give us a chance to point out some new excellences that otherwise would have escaped our observation.

VICTOR HUGO.

They say that Victor Hugo is vain and loves to create a sensation. It may be so, but it is surely unjust to add the comment, as many do, that in this trait he is merely like the rest of his countrymen. The fact we believe to be that among French men devoted to literature and science, there are quite as many reserved and cultivated persons of mere popular applause, quite as many, in a word, who are too proud to be vain, as there are in any other nationality by Victor Hugo is not one of these. He loves his kind, their applause is dear to him, and he is not too arrogant to let them know how he regards them. And truly if he finds any comfort or satisfaction in being, not only known but hailed and written about, his want is in more than of wealth than of sympathy.

Now, when every one in christendom who at all reads works of fiction, is reading Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*, when, original, or in translation, we are one month called upon to admire his eloquence, correctness and love of liberty, in a letter addressed by him to some fighting genius, or struggling nationality, and next month we eagerly listen, while in some great gathering or philanthropists, he proclaims the approaching abolition of war, or the ultimate establishment of new and better governments on the ruins of the old. Hence is our love how so active. Reformer both social and political. He has often confessed or to make his literary fame subservient to political purpose which he approved, and more than once in his works, he has evidently had constantly present to his mind some social amelioration, as at least one chief end of his writing. We may say, by the way, that we do not admire all his proposed improvements, nor entirely his mode of recommending them.

The philanthropic as well as the literary merits of the great author, were fittingly acknowledged on Tuesday last, as the calls tells us, by the delegates to the Universal Peace Congress at present in session at Lausanne, in Switzerland. They gave him a banquet, for which he made the expected return in a speech, which, no doubt, thrilled those who heard it by the eloquence—as of fact which a speech of his seldom fails to produce. When this Congress met a few years ago in Brussells, Hugo's speech was allowed by all to be one of the most effective ever made by orator.

In his speech at Lausanne the other day, we are informed, he offered a toast to "the Republic of the United States." He also said he felt sure that "imitating the example of America, Europe would eventually become a federative Republic."

We are thus reminded that this is not a recent speculation with him, but a view which he held many years ago. From an interview with him reported by a German gentleman some time in 1862, we are able to add a circumstance or two as to the condition of this future European Republic. He believes that French is destined to be the language. This he infers from the extent to which French speech is already known on the Continent and adjacent islands, and from the conquests it is now making in the very south of the exiled one, and of the fifty-five or fifty-six clergymen who have preached at the opening of the annual meetings, nearly all have been widely and favorably known, while many of them have been truly eminent. Doctors Towgood, Edwards, Kentworthy Nott, Jonathan Dyer, E. D. Griffin, Lyman Beecher, C. W. Bethune, A. Alexander, Dexter H. Rhodes, and Albert Barnes have been a few of these preachers. An obscure or a feeble man is never appointed to the service.

But the great merit before whose enthusiastic admiration all else must bow, is the boldness with the Bard and directness with which he proclaims the principles which underlie and perfect liberty, and the deadliest hatred of all that is opposed to them. The most inveterate despotisms, those most firmly established, he denounces as the enemies of God and man, and he does this in the name of the Deity, and with the confidence of one who knows that he is speaking the truth. Such a man is a power in the world, and we trust he will be long spared to use it.

A. B. C. F. M.

No more distinguished association exists in the country than the one represented by these initials. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The name is partly said of it, whether the names of its members in the past and at present, or the importance of its services to mankind, be taken into account. This Board comprehends in the list of its corporate members the names of a considerable number of the most influential Boards of different branches of the American church, while in the same list are found the names of not a few laymen whose reputation as jurists, or as statesmen or as merchants, is familiar to the whole nation. In fact, as one looks over this roll the company in which each member must find himself seems so select, that membership might fairly appear an object of earnest canvass for the gratification of a respectable ambition. The Board is now in the fifty-ninth year of its existence, and of the fifty-five or fifty-six clergymen who have preached at the opening of the annual meetings, nearly all have been widely and favorably known, while many of them have been truly eminent. Doctors Towgood, Edwards, Kentworthy Nott, Jonathan Dyer, E. D. Griffin, Lyman Beecher, C. W. Bethune, A. Alexander, Dexter H. Rhodes, and Albert Barnes have been a few of these preachers. An obscure or a feeble man is never appointed to the service.

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FIRE IN THE REAR.

Agitation for Protection in England Going Ahead.

The Free Traders are encountering an unexpected fire in the rear. The agitation for Protection in England is gaining rapidly. The problem has been solved. Englishmen are proclaiming the result by demanding protection in place of free trade. The reaction has commenced in earnest. The *Pall Mall Gazette* bears testimony as follows:

"Those who think the American extremely short-sighted and foolish in clinging to the policy of protection will do well to notice that view of misapplication with the effects of free trade are becoming more repugnant than they used to be. A proper reaction against free trade would be one of the most unlooked for changes of public opinion, but changes perhaps still more surprising have been witnessed in our own time.

"Free trade has done injury to the English working classes. Our workmen begin to take this view. Mr. Shaw Lefevre attended a public meeting at Dunbarne to consider proposals with reference to migration. Mr. William Pare, agreeing, moved an amendment to one of the resolutions, referring the poverty and distress which prevailed in the country to the importation of foreign manufactures duty free. There is a society in existence for the revival of protection, and we see it with hands, banners and new orators at its head on the way to Hyde Park."

WHAT WE DESIRE.

[Translated from the "Freiheit's Freund," of Sept. 22.]

The tree which yields us shade is broad, my friend, And fine the seeds drive up the other.

Yesterday's Commercial contains a long article on the subject of the German-American population, wherein, while their worth is fully recognized, their utility in fitting for themselves a peculiar nationality is yet denied.

The special in this article starts out from a false presupposition, and consequently, in its views and conclusions, shoots a little beside the mark. It believes, for instance, that we predict a great future for German nationality in the new world, entertain the notion that the Anglo-Americans, with their language, can sometime be set aside by the Germans, such an idea would indeed be somewhat too bold it needs, however, no serious refutation, since, within the knowledge of every intelligent man, by a few semi-artificially fanciful persons, but not by the mass of those Germans who have formed any clear conception on the significance of their nationality in this land.

It seems that American, in general, have an utterly false conception of what it is that the German in America desires; which truly has not been considered at, when it is considered that many Germans have known what they would have, while some of them place the mark to be aimed at by the country too high, and others place it much too low. It is, therefore, well to try, from time to time, to define the boundaries of what we wish and are able to do in America.

We do not regard the German people as the paragon of all people; on the contrary, it has perhaps more faults or vices than most civilized people in the world possess. Perhaps in no country of equal extent do there exist so much dissension, envy, self-seeking, narrow-mindedness, conceit and so much of a habit of viewing the world and its relations, as one sided as prevails in the tract of land between the Rhine and the Weichsel. German travellers, who spent last summer in Germany, and studied the character of the people with particular attention, assured us on their return that they found in no country so many affections as making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. w*

Now is the Time

To repair the inroads made upon the physical strength by the heated term which has closed with September. The vitality that has been oozing through the pores in the form of perspiration, for the last three months, requires to be replaced, as a preparative to the cold season which makes such disastrous havoc with relaxed and untoned systems. The reserve of vigor with which the stoutest man commences the Summer campaign is diluted out of him at its close, and unless by some means he acquires a new stock of vital energy wherewith to encounter the shock of a colder season, he may droop and wither like the falling leaves whose life-juices are exhausted. If it is thus with the strong, how much more perilous is the condition of the weak and ailing. Their reason must suggest to them more forcibly than these printed words, the necessity for *invigoration*, and the world having decided, after an experience of almost a quarter of a century, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS embrace such restorative properties as are not possessed by any other tonic and alterative preparation in existence. The importance of resorting to that great RENOVATOR AND REGULATOR OF THE HUMAN MACHINE, at this critical season is as obvious as the light of day. Let all who desire to escape an attack of chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, dysentery, diarrhœa, dyspepsia, rheumatism, hypochondria, or any other of the diseases of which the Fall season is the prolific parent, have recourse promptly to this celebrated preventive and restorative.

Union Republican Ticket.

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GOVERNOR.
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SUPREME JUDGE.
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COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. PUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER M'LEAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
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CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER BILLINGS.
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CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attributing the large and increasing demand for our brand of *White Lead* solely to our "extensive puffing," are imitating the same, even to the *color*, of the paper on which it is printed. We therefore caution consumers to examine carefully the *Red* label on the side of the keg, and see that the signature is as on *this*.

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The unprecedented sale of our Lead can only be attributed to its STRICT PURITY AND UNRIVALLED WHITENESS, FINENESS and COVERING QUALITIES.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Paints generally. mwf*

HEADACHE.

There are few persons but what suffer with Headache, many suffer a great deal or a great part of the time. To relieve headache it is necessary to find out the cause. It may be, and in nine cases out of ten, caused by a derangement of the stomach that induces an improper flow of blood to the head, or that causes the blood to be unhealthy; or it may be that the Liver has become torpid and unable to perform its functions. In either case it is clear that medicines must be taken that will act directly upon the Stomach or Liver. For this purpose there is nothing better than

Dr. Sargent's Liver Pills.

They will rouse up the Liver to a healthy action remove any obstructions or undue accumulations of bile, and will also give vigor and tone to the Stomach. These Pills can be found at all Drug Stores. Price, 25 cents per box.

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Ever Offered in Pittsburgh.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY

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71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

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Tradesmen's National Bank,

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In the boundless West and sunny South. It speaks to the young man of small capital, telling him to go where to go and how to seek it; it tells the capitalist where to invest his money; it tells the soldier, sailor and citizen what rights and duties they have; it tells the farmer, the boot, shoe and hat dealer, the merchant, the manufacturer, the professional man and the mechanic of the great chances open to them; in short it will supply just what they ought to know, about the vast resources and wonderful growth of every part of this great country. New, fresh, interesting and popular. Send for circular. Enterprising men can learn a money making business by addressing PEOPLES PUBLISHING CO., 814 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED—THE COMPLETE PHRENOLOGIST, OR, THE PEOPLE THEIR OWN PHYSICIANS. BY THE USE OF HOMAN REMEDIES, is the title of one of the best Family Medical Books ever published, and has never appeared before that on this; perhaps worse. Some American really sale of this book, the large commission allowed, *and from the fact it cannot be had at the Bookstores*, enables a good person to make easily from $10 to $20 per day. Price of one book, if sent by mail, $2. Address for full particulars, HOMAN & PHILLIPS, Publisher, Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, 19 Grand street, Jersey City, N. J.

RARE CHANCE.—GOOD TAVERN STAND AND FARM FOR SALE CHEAP. The House is situated in the town of Venice, Washington county, Pa., contains 10 large Rooms, is an excellent Tavern Stand. Stages running between Washington and McDonald's Station twice daily. Good Stabling for eight horses. The farm contains 40 Acres of excellent Farming Land, good Orchard and necessary Outbuildings. The whole will be sold at a bargain. Terms to purchaser. Possession immediate. Address HUGH STERLING, Venice, Washington county, Pa.

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DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY and TOILET GOODS.

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This WATER CURE, on Cushion Mountain, is celebrated for the Purity of its Air and Water, and the Beauty of the Scenery. Its reputation as a cure for the sick stands without a rival. For circulars address the Proprietors

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AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE,

To sell the best Sewing Machine ever made for the money. Address

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

FEVER AND AGUE, OR CHILLS, CAN BE CURED WITH

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM. IN PETERS Township, Washington county, 15 miles from Pittsburgh, Pa. mile from Chartiers Valley Railroad. It contains 153 Acres, 100 in cultivation, timbered and in a good state of cultivation. The improvements are a very good Frame House and Barn, with other out-buildings. A fine Orchard; also, a good Tenant House. Title made known on the premises by heirs of GEORGE CRAIGHEAD'S Estate.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of JESSE APPLEGATE, late of Elizabeth Township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment or the same immediately, and all persons having claims against said estate will present them to BRISBEN WALL, Executor.
Forward township, Allegheny county, Pa.

SENATOR WILSON ON THE COMING COUNCIL.

All who take any interest in history, as well as all who take any interest in human progress and well being, have from the first looked forward to the meeting of the great council with intense regard. Its peculiar and distinctive character by which, in one sense, it will necessarily stand alone, while, in another sense, the historical connection with the past and its causal connection with the future, justly entitle the assemblage to be anticipated as one of the most important events of our time. In thinking of it, one may naturally be reminded of the return of one of those celestial bodies, whose revolution occupies several hundred years, and which were once supposed to bring with them "pestilence and war." The historical successor of the Council of Trent—who, that looks through the vista of years between 1563 and 1869, will pretend to calculate, or predict, the return of the phenomenon? How different the times, the questions, the entire social and political surroundings of the two assemblies! But we are not about to try to be rhetorical, or to declaim on the subject. It is a topic adapted to higher grace and nobler measures rather than figures of speech.

Almost every week since the announcement of the Council was made to the public, some occurrence has taken place, or some multitude appeared tending to indicate how powerful and transforming its acts are likely to prove. It has also been reminded daily more clear, that these efforts will not proceed from the transcendant wisdom of the co-operating intelligences, or from the potent energy of its decrees, or from the implicit credence placed in them by the Faithful, or yet from the enthusiasm inspired by the "celestial colloquy sublime" of the assembled representatives of the universal church. No! The vast results of the Council will probably be due to the reaction and antagonism excited by its enormous. Weakness is often very powerful in its effects, and a blunder has frequently produced more tremendous and far reaching results in history than the finest stroke of policy, or the most ingenious exposition of wisdom. And the likelihood that this truth will be illustrated by the coming Council has for some time been so apparent to non-Catholics and even to Catholics not a few, that we look forward to it with hope.

But we began to write on the subject for the purpose of noting merely one aspect of it, a side of it to which attention is every day directed by the telegrams regarding Father Hyacinthe. Whether the eloquent preacher of Notre Dame, has apostatized or not, has become a Protestant or not—may, with our present information, be questions. The means are absent of adjusting the degree of his heresy,—and of assigning him his circle in the Dantean Inferno. But it is already clear enough what place he wishes to occupy in the history of his country. Every one possessing even a slattern of French history knows something of the long conflict between the Pope and the Bishops of France. In the sense of that land there are many more enforcing narratives, but perhaps none more instructive than this ecclesiastical strife between Italy and France. Aside from Prince Napoleon, the most available candidate would seem to be his cousin, the Duke of Genoa, a nephew of Victor Emanuel. This young Prince is fourteen years of age, is being educated in England, and is reported as happily endowed both in a physical and moral sense; these qualifications being of about equal importance in the founder of a dynasty. To attach the Duke of Montpensier to this project it is proposed that the young Duke shall marry his third daughter, thus happily uniting the houses of Orleans, Bourbon and Savoy in the new sovereign. What a farce it makes of kingcraft and the divine right, this ridiculous hunting after available royalty by the Spaniards. Instead of contenting themselves with the constitutional rule of men of intellect, energy and force of character, such as Sagasta, Prim or Olozaga, they must ransack the palaces of Europe for some puny boy, with the desired blood in his veins, but who probably has inherited nothing from his ancestors but evil proclivities and a weak brain. The Cortes will meet about the first of October, when it is probable definite action will be taken by the Government and the deputies in regard to the choice of a sovereign.

The "organ," alluding to the compulsory withdrawal of a Republican candidate for State Senator in a neighboring district, and the demand in Philadelphia that six "ring" candidates shall be expelled from the Republican ticket, thinks "it is not all pleasant sailing among the Republicans of the Commonwealth." In the particular instances referred to, the "sailing" strikes us as exceedingly "pleasant." It shows an awakening of the conscience and intelligence of the party that will no longer permit the ascendancy of that corrupt element which never considers principle, but is always intent on schemes of plunder and political trickery. It is "pleasant" to know that the rogues are being found out, and scotched, if not killed, as soon as they are unmasked. There has been a good deal of this work done in the season of 1869, but much more remains, and the people who have the matter in hands are evidently determined not to "let up" until things are made entirely "pleasant" for honest Republicans. In fact, it looks to us as if the party had resolved to act on certain advice lavished upon it a few weeks ago by the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. "If bad men succeed in getting upon the lists of candidates," said that overpowering organ, "there remains another mode of redress which consists in voting squarely against them. This right—nay, this duty, continues the organ, "no party organization can debar any voter from." So mote it be.

Gen. Sickles is the object of unusual interest, at home and abroad, at the present moment, more, however, from vague reports, than what is known concerning his action at Madrid. That he has violated the strict letter of his instructions is scarcely probable, for no one understands better than he does the importance of sticking closely to these. Whatever he has done, therefore, we conclude will afford no ground for rebuke at the hands of his Government. Nor do we believe that Gen Sickles has taken back anything he has said to Spain. He may have explained what was misconstrued and productive of misapprehensions on the part of Spain. This, we apprehend, will turn out the true state of the case.

The Democracy are parading in their organs throughout the State that Asa Packer was a war man, and to prove it refer to his participation in a meeting called at Mauch Chunk to raise volunteers to resist Lee's invasion. The proceedings of this meeting have been unearthed, and they prove that the "Pride of the Valley" was the only one of a committee of fifteen on resolutions, comprising many of the most undoubted loyalists of the place, who objected to positive Union sentiments, and had he succeeded, by his violent opposition thereto, in having erased a clause which denounced "traitors North and South." The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says:

We subjoin it to be understood, in the interest of historical truth, that Mr. Packer, as it is known here, was the only member of the committee of fifteen from this place who opposed the passage of the resolutions, and that he was one of those who voted against the resolution declaring that "we will stand by the President in the present struggle to maintain the integrity of the Union."

It turns out as we were satisfied it would that Rollin Sickles has not exceeded his instructions, therefore is not going to be recalled or rebuked by his Government. On the contrary, he has kept himself in close communication with Washington, and whatever he has done has been with its knowledge and approbation. Spain "flew off the handle" at something or other; precisely what there is not much knowledge or concern at Washington. As a "question of time" the Cuban question involves no very great difficulties. Still Spain, in case she becomes obstreperous, will find us ready to make short work of her.

Gen. Butler made a speech in Massachusetts the other day, taking strong ground against special legislation, which he asserts to be the great evil of the State. He stated concisely, the purpose of all special legislation to be to enable some one to get some advantage to himself, some power or right, something over and beyond what his neighbor has, and that whenever one man is given an advantage of his neighbor by the law, then an injustice and injury is done to that neighbor. That is all there is of special legislation.

It is not denied that Asa Packer made a technical shift of his residence from Mauch Chunk to a Philadelphia hotel, in 1867, to evade the payment of his taxes. He seems to have succeeded almost perfectly, for although he is reported to be worth $20,000,000, James N. Kerns, United States Assessor, has given his official certificate to the effect that Asa Packer's return for internal revenue taxes is one gold watch and some silver plate, the tax on which amounts to only $8 95.

There is a chance for some "organ" to read a dozen or twenty of the most influential and leading Republican papers in New York out of the party for inculcating the policy and importance of bolting corrupt tickets wherever they manage to procure a nomination. The *Tribune*, not having the fear of any "organ" in its heart, boldly affirms the belief that "this is a good year for bolting," by which is meant that it cannot, "under any conceivable circumstances, become the duty of Republicans to vote for notoriously unfit men because of their having received Republican nominations." This being the language of the most influential portion of the Republican press of the State, will not some "organ" proceed at once to read the *Tribune* and its fellow traitors out of the party—at the very least about that they are in the pay of the enemy and demoralized wretches? In the absence of any other, will not our "organ" try its hand at the business? With a single exception the Chicago Republican papers bolted the regular party nominations, made by the ring, and now give an earnest support to the citizens' ticket. Will not some organ or other please read these traitorous papers out of the party?

The Philadelphia *Press* referring to the use of the Pardoning Power, in Pennsylvania, says:

"It can be said to the credit of the present incumbent of the chair that in one of the shortest terms of office the opposition wish to make the economy of the use of the pardoning power the test of fitness for the office, and they accused that office at once to him, himself, but he has been equally of the use of this power himself, but he has by his determination to keep away a legal fiction, under which the courts of the several counties were arrogating to themselves the prerogative according to the constitution solely of the Executive.

The clamor which some would raise against Gov. Geary for the way he has used the pardoning power, should be directed against the politicians and others who make it a business to procure pardons, and without much regard to the merits of cases. This sort of brokerage has been reduced to a system; nevertheless, Gen. Geary has pardoned less than his predecessors. For resisting the pardon brokers to the extent he has, he deserves well.

Senator Sumner in his Worcester speech said Spain was now engaged in a comedy and tragedy. The comedy is hunting a King and the tragedy sending out troops to Cuba. The latest phase of the comedy is the announcement of the probable tender of the crown to Prince Napoleon, the liberal cousin of the French Emperor. If Spain persists in her desire for the tinsel and trappings of royalty, she could hardly do better than take the Prince. He is a man of far greater ability than the average of Princes in want of a situation, and possibly could do something to restore order and prosperity to the kingdom. At any rate, he would be a change.

So anxious are the partisans of Mr. Pershing, the Democratic candidate for Judge, confident themselves to the foolish attempt to connect Judge Williams, the Republican candidate, with repudiation and dishonesty, we were willing to let them "slide," convinced that they would meet with about the same degree of success as they would in an attempt to make people believe that Gen. Grant throughout the war was a coward in sympathy with the rebels. A more wicked and utterly groundless charge was never brought against a man, and we have felt from the beginning that it would be an insult to the intelligence of the people to enter upon a reply. But the supporters of Pershing have gone further. They have assembled every citizen of Pittsburgh in a manner that should bring down upon them and him the execration of the entire community. It is contained in the following paragraph, which we take from the Philadelphia *Age*, the recognized Democratic organ:

[The city of Pittsburgh is now borrowing money in New York and Philadelphia at seven per cent. interest, and the bonds are selling at ninety-five cents on the dollar. Why is it that the credit of Pittsburgh is so much worse than that of the State, which can borrow money at six per cent. interest? See Governor Geary's Message, page 35, Legislative Document, No. 1, Session of 1869.]

This covert attempt to blacken the credit of our city in the money market is certainly a new mode of party warfare. If Mr. Pershing is an honorable man he will cause it to be made known that it does not merit his approbation, and, moreover, that he does not indorse the false and wicked attempt to connect Judge Williams's name with repudiation. We need not say that our candidate is the very soul of honor. There is as much ground for charging high taxes upon Judge Williams as upon Mr. Pershing as sympathy with repudiation or anything dishonorable on Judge Williams.

The action of the Republicans of Massachusetts, in their State Convention on Wednesday last, on the questions of temperance and prohibition, indicates very clearly the enlightened sentiment of the party on the subject, in most of the States of the Union, at least the Northern and Eastern States. The Massachusetts Republicans, in effect, withdraw the question from the field of national or State politics, by remanding it to the decision of the people of the various towns and counties, in the nomination and election of Representatives and Senators. We assess the material part of the resolution adopted by the Worcester Convention:

"That future views upon the local matters of municipal government, and the enforcement of the laws and decisions of the Republican party; and that the decision of the people in regard to the sale of intoxicating liquors is left entirely to the will of the people as in the case of other local matters, and that the Republican party is opposed to any further legislation on this subject."

If this does not take the temperance question out of politics, it at least confides it to the decision of the people in their primary assemblies, in a party sense, and does away with the prohibition it can no declare for the nomination of representatives, or if a license system is preferred the same avenue is open to indicate that sentiment. In this State it has been proposed to extend this principle still further, by allowing the people of the counties and townships to declare by popular vote whether they desire the license of drinking houses in their respective localities. In some parts of the State this system now prevails in effect, in the administration of the license laws by the courts, and this is probably as far as the Legislature will go for some years.

There is a chance for some "organ" to read a dozen or twenty of the most influential and leading Republican papers in New York out of the party for inculcating the policy and importance of bolting corrupt tickets wherever they manage to procure a nomination. The *Tribune*, not having the fear of any "organ" in its heart, boldly affirms the belief that "this is a good year for bolting," by which is meant that it cannot, "under any conceivable circumstances, become the duty of Republicans to vote for notoriously unfit men because of their having received Republican nominations." This being the language of the most influential portion of the Republican press of the State, will not some "organ" proceed at once to read the *Tribune* and its fellow traitors out of the party—at the very least about that they are in the pay of the enemy and demoralized wretches? In the absence of any other, will not our "organ" try its hand at the business? With a single exception the Chicago Republican papers bolted the regular party nominations, made by the ring, and now give an earnest support to the citizens' ticket. Will not some organ or other please read these traitorous papers out of the party?

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Gen. Sherman is said to be as decided for recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans as his predecessor, Secretary Rawlins, and that his influence with the administration, which is not a little, will be exerted in favor of such a policy. Secretary Fish is in favor of doing little or nothing; and the Cabinet, including the President, are said to be agreed that Cuba's independence is only a question of time.

Ex-Secretary Stanton's friends in Pittsburgh will regret to hear that although his general health is improving, he still suffers severely from asthma. He is at present the guest of Congressman Hoofer, at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Mr. Stanton is expected back in Washington early next month.

The Union League of Philadelphia, a political body whose influence is not confined to that city, have taken the field for the Republican nominees, State and local. The proceedings of the meeting held on Friday evening are given herewith.

Lockport, N. Y., has a novel system of water works, especially as relates to the extinction of fire. They comprise a series of pipes of large diameter laid through all the principal streets and avenues with various outlets at convenient points. A constant pressure is kept on by means of a force pump, and as many as thirteen different streams have been thrown at the same time, all averaging a height of one hundred and thirty feet rendering engines practically useless.

The Springfield *Republican* refers to the question of successor to General Rawlins, and says: "Judge Holt, of Kentucky, is one of the men spoken of, and a son of Simon Cameron is urged for the place by his father. We don't think any of that family will get into the Cabinet again just yet; Judge Holt is a much better man, but there are other gentlemen as likely to secure the appointment."

It is said that Mrs. Stowe's story of the Byron mystery is to be dramatised. So much for her efforts to prevent the spread of Byron's infidelity over the popular mind. The man in New Hampshire, who, wishing the other day to expel a wasp's nest from his barn, applied a burning wisp of hay and burnt his barn filled with grain, was no circumstance to the author of Uncle Tom